

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
SOUTHERN DIVISION

ROBERT A. JOHNSON,

Case No. 2:21-cv-12877

Petitioner,

HONORABLE STEPHEN J. MURPHY, III

v.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

Respondent.

/

**OPINION AND ORDER
SUMMARILY DISMISSING PETITION [1]
AND DENYING CERTIFICATE OF APPEALABILITY
AND LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS ON APPEAL**

Petitioner Robert A. Johnson, Jr., a state prisoner in the custody of the Michigan Department of Corrections, filed a pro se habeas corpus petition under 28 U.S.C. § 2254. ECF 1. Petitioner challenged his Michigan convictions for resisting or obstructing a police officer, Mich. Comp. Laws § 750.81d(1), and allowing a dog to stray off-leash, Mich. Comp. Laws § 287.262. *Id.* at 1. Because Petitioner completed his sentences for the convictions before he filed his habeas petition, he is not ‘in custody’ under the habeas statutes and the Court lacks jurisdiction to address his claims. Accordingly, the Court will summarily dismiss the petition.

BACKGROUND

In 2017, Ontonagon County Deputy Sheriff Emily Rady was dispatched to a clinic because there had been two incidents involving an at-large dog. *Michigan v. Johnson*, No. 343882, 2020 WL 448302, at *1 (Mich. Ct. App. Jan. 28, 2020) (per

curiam). Rady found the dog on Petitioner's front porch and asked Petitioner about the dog's owner. *Id.* Petitioner responded that the dog was "a free spirit" and that "you can't own a spirit." *Id.* Rady explained that a dog which is not owned or registered is considered a stray and must be taken to an animal shelter. *Id.* After Petitioner told Rady to take the dog, Rady began to walk the dog to her vehicle. *Id.* Petitioner apparently changed his mind and proceeded to tell his children to get the dog and to call the dog into his house. *Id.*

By this time, Rady had picked up the dog. *Id.* Petitioner then tried to take the dog from Rady, and, according to some witnesses, he swung his arms at Rady and touched the dog. *Id.* Petitioner's actions caused the dog to jump away. *Id.* Rady took Petitioner into custody for assaulting or resisting an officer and placed him in her vehicle. *Id.* While they waited for Petitioner's wife to arrive home and watch the children, Petitioner yelled and kicked at the windows from inside Rady's patrol vehicle. *Id.*

Petitioner represented himself at trial and a jury found him guilty of one count of resisting or obstructing a police officer and one count of allowing a dog to stray off leash. *Id.*; ECF 1, PgID 1–2. In April 2018, he was sentenced to twelve months in jail for the resisting-or-obstructing conviction and three months in jail for the stray dog conviction. ECF 1, PgID 1; *Johnson*, 2020 WL 448302, at *1.

Petitioner appealed his convictions as of right, raising several claims about the jury instructions, the sufficiency of the evidence, his standby attorney, the prosecutor, and his sentence. *Johnson*, 2020 WL 448302, at *1–5. The Michigan Court of Appeals

affirmed the convictions but declined to address the sentencing issues because Petitioner had already served his sentences in their entirety, and his sentencing challenges were therefore moot. *Id.* at *5. In September 2020, the Michigan Supreme Court denied Petitioner leave to further appeal in state court. *See Michigan v. Johnson*, 506 Mich. 891 (2020).

In November 2021, Petitioner filed the present habeas petition. ECF 1. Petitioner raised four grounds for relief: (1) violation of his Fifth Amendment right to be free from self-incrimination; (2) violation of his Fourth Amendment right to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures; (3) violation of his Fourteenth Amendment rights to due process and equal protection; and (4) that Rady's body camera malfunctioned despite the body camera being an essential piece of equipment. *Id.* at 5–11.

LEGAL STANDARD

Federal district courts must summarily dismiss a habeas petition “[i]f it plainly appears from the petition and any attached exhibits that the petitioner is not entitled to relief.” Rule 4 of the *Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts*. A federal district court may not adjudicate a habeas petitioner’s claims unless the petitioner “is in custody in violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States.” 28 U.S.C. § 2254(a). The ‘in custody’ language is jurisdictional,” and Petitioner “bears the burden of establishing the existence of jurisdiction.” *Hautzenroeder v. Dewine*, 887 F.3d 737, 740 (6th Cir. 2018) (citations omitted).

The Supreme Court has interpreted the ‘in custody’ language in § 2254(a) to require “that the habeas petitioner be ‘in custody’ under the conviction or sentence under attack at the time his petition is filed.” *Maleng v. Cook*, 490 U.S. 488, 490–91 (1989) (per curiam) (citing *Carafas v. LaVallee*, 391 U.S. 234, 238 (1968)). The Supreme Court has “never held . . . that a habeas petitioner may be ‘in custody’ under a conviction when the sentence imposed for that conviction has *fully expired* at the time his petition is filed.” *Id.* at 491 (emphasis in original).

Although the Supreme Court has “liberally construed the ‘in custody’ requirement for purposes of federal habeas, [the Court] ha[s] never extended [‘custody’] to the situation where a habeas petitioner suffers no present restraint from a conviction.” *Id.* at 492. And a habeas petitioner does not remain ‘in custody’ under a conviction after the sentence imposed has fully expired even if there is a “possibility that the prior conviction will be used to enhance the sentences imposed for any subsequent crimes of which he is convicted.” *Id.*

DISCUSSION

Simply put, Petitioner was not ‘in custody’ for the resisting-or-obstructing conviction or the stray dog conviction when he filed his petition, so the Court may not consider the petition. *Hautzenroeder*, 887 F.3d at 740 (citing *Steverson v. Summers*, 258 F.3d 520, 522 (6th Cir. 2001)). Although Petitioner is currently incarcerated at the Thumb Correctional Facility in Lapeer, Michigan, public records maintained by the Michigan Department of Corrections show that he is serving a sentence of six to thirty years for retaliating against a witness. Exhibit 1. He is therefore not in custody

for the convictions challenged in his petition. *See id.* In fact, Petitioner had already served the entirety of his sentences by the time the Michigan Court of Appeals issued the January 2020 decision on direct appeal. *Johnson*, 2020 WL 448302, at *5. Because Petitioner is no longer ‘in custody’ for the convictions he challenged in the petition, the Court will summarily dismiss the petition.

CONCLUSION

To appeal the Court’s decision, Petitioner must obtain a certificate of appealability. Rule 11 of the *Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts*. To obtain a certificate of appealability, Petitioner must make “a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right.” 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2). To make such a showing, Petitioner must show “that reasonable jurists could debate whether . . . the petition should have been resolved in a different manner or that the issues presented were adequate to deserve encouragement to proceed further.” *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 483–84 (2000) (cleaned up). The Court will deny a certificate of appealability because jurists of reason would not debate the Court’s ruling that Petitioner is not ‘in custody’ for the convictions that he challenged and that the Court cannot therefore consider his § 2254 petition. *Id.*

The Court will also deny Petitioner leave to appeal in forma pauperis because an appeal cannot be taken in good faith. *See* Fed. R. App. P. 24(a).

ORDER

WHEREFORE, it is hereby **ORDERED** that the petition for a writ of habeas corpus [1] is summarily **DISMISSED**.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that a certificate of appealability is **DENIED**.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Petitioner is **DENIED** leave to proceed in forma pauperis on appeal.

This is a final order that closes the case.

SO ORDERED.

s/ Stephen J. Murphy, III
STEPHEN J. MURPHY, III
United States District Judge

Dated: April 12, 2022

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing document was served upon the parties and/or counsel of record on April 12, 2022, by electronic and/or ordinary mail.

s/ David P. Parker
Case Manager

EXHIBIT 1

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BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

**ROBERT ARTHUR JOHNSON JR.**

Image Date:

MDOC Number: **978553**
 SID Number: **4268547H**
 Name: **ROBERT ARTHUR JOHNSON JR.**
 Racial Identification: **White**
 Gender: **Male**
 Hair: **Brown**
 Eyes: **Brown**
 Height: **5' 10"**
 Weight: **200 lbs.**
 Date of Birth: **12/15/1971 (50)**

8/20/2020

MDOC STATUS

Current Status:
 Assigned Location:
 Security Level:

Prisoner
Thumb Correctional Facility
 II

Earliest Release Date:
 Maximum Discharge Date:

10/18/2025
 10/18/2049

MARKS, SCARS & TATTOOS

Tattoo- Center Left Forearm - Tribal Sagittarius

Tattoo- Center Left Hand - Cannabis leaf folded to form a middle finger (full color)

Tattoo- Center Right Forearm - THC molecule and pic of actual bud I grew.

Tattoo- Center Right Hand - Cannabis leaf folded to form a middle finger (full color)

Tattoo- Center Right Wrist - Knarly cannabis vine strangling "FOP" and breaking free of hand cuffs

ALIASES

ROBERT JOHNSON

ROBERT ARTHUR JOHNSON

PRISON SENTENCES

ACTIVE

Sentence 1

Offense:
 MCL#:
 Court File#:
 County:
 Conviction Type:

Witnesses-Retaliating Against
750.1228 / 769.12
 190000000043-FH
 Ontonagon
 Jury

Minimum Sentence:
 Maximum Sentence:
 Date of Offense:
 Date of Sentence:

6 years 0 months 0 days
 30 years 0 months
 05/29/2019
 06/05/2020

INACTIVE

PROBATION SENTENCES

ACTIVE

None

INACTIVE

Sentence 1

Offense:	Police Officer - Fleeing - Third Degree - Vehicle Code	Minimum Sentence:	
MCL#:	<u>257.602A3A</u>	Maximum Sentence:	2 years 0 months
Court File#:	15107-FH	Date of Offense:	10/18/2015
County:	Ontonagon	Date of Sentence:	05/06/2016
Conviction Type:	Jury	Discharge Date:	01/18/2017

Discharge Reason: Conviction Reversed by Court

SUPERVISION CONDITIONS

None

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